

HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT IN IDAHO 2005

INTRODUCTION

This report covers the time period from January 1 through December 31, 2005. It describes the types and amounts of hazardous waste generated in Idaho, how this waste was managed, and any waste remaining on-site. The report also discusses the types and amounts of hazardous waste imported into Idaho. This information is compiled by the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) from the Idaho Hazardous Waste Generator Annual Reports submitted by Large and Small Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators (LQGs and SQGs), as required by Idaho Code Section 39-4411(4) of the Idaho Hazardous Waste Management Act (HWMA), and from reports submitted by commercial hazardous waste disposal facilities, as required by Idaho Code Section 39-4411(5). This report is distributed to the Governor, Legislature, and the public of Idaho to present an annual overview of Idaho hazardous waste management activities. Additional information regarding DEQ may be found at <http://www.deq.idaho.gov>.

The Idaho DEQ contributes to the national overview of hazardous waste management activities through federal biennial reporting and the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act Information System (RCRAInfo). The federal Biennial Report describes national hazardous waste activities as reported by LQGs and Treatment, Storage, and Disposal (TSD) facilities every other year. RCRAInfo assigns hazardous waste facility identification numbers and tracks hazardous waste permitting, enforcement, and corrective action at hazardous waste generation facilities. Biennial reporting and RCRAInfo are used by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to track and report national hazardous waste activities to the President, U.S. Congress, and the public. This information may also be accessed through the Internet at either of the following sites: http://www.epa.gov/enviro/index_java.html; or <http://www.epa.gov/r10earth/>.

RULE UPDATES

On August 5, 2005, EPA promulgated the Mercury Containing Equipment (MCE) Universal Waste Rule. This rule was promulgated to allow for the expansion of the Universal Waste regulations at 40 CFR 273 to include mercury containing equipment as materials that can be managed under the less stringent Universal Waste standards for storage, transportation, and collection.

For Idaho generators, this rule is being temporarily adopted by reference by the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality to allow for quicker implementation and flexibility in the handling, recycling, and management of MCE. With this temporary adoption, this rule will become effective April 5, 2006, in Idaho.

The revised Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest and continuation sheet (Forms 8700-22 and 22a) will become effective September 2006. More information is available at: <http://www.epa.gov/epaoswer/hazwaste/gener/manifest/mods.htm>.

THE REPORT

As reported by Idaho LQGs and SQGs, 29,612 tons of hazardous waste was generated in Idaho during 2005. Wastewater accounted for 21,990 tons or 74% of the total reported hazardous waste generated. Non-wastewater hazardous wastes accounted for 26% of the total or 7,622 tons. These wastes fall in the following categories:

MIXED WASTES – 3,304 Tons

This waste is both hazardous and radioactive. For the year 2005, all mixed waste was generated and stored at the INEEL.

CHARACTERISTIC WASTES – 1,750 Tons

This waste is hazardous because it contains one or more characteristic of ignitability, corrosivity, reactivity, or toxicity.

SOLVENT WASTES – 1,391 Tons

Spent solvents are generated by various industry and business activities, such as parts de-greasing, painting, various manufacturing processes, and dry cleaning.

OTHER WASTES – 511 Tons

This waste includes discarded commercial chemicals, universal wastes, and miscellaneous listed wastes.

TREATMENT, STORAGE, AND DISPOSAL (TSD) WASTES – 412 Tons

This hazardous waste is generated from residuals and collection systems at permitted TSD facilities and hazardous waste landfills.

REMEDIATION WASTES – 253 Tons

Most remediation wastes are generated from the cleanup of contaminated sites (Superfund and other sites), performing corrective action, and/or removing and upgrading underground storage tanks.

TRENDS IN IDAHO WASTE GENERATION

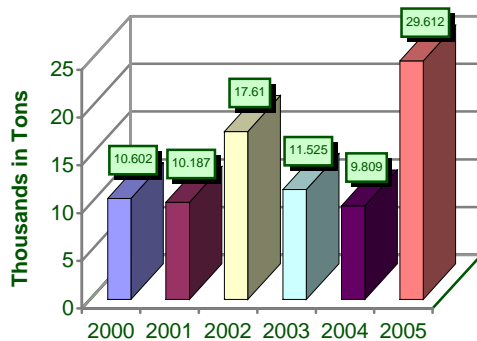
The amount of hazardous waste generated in Idaho, as reported by Idaho LQs and SQs, increased from 9,809 tons in 2004 to 29,612 tons in 2005, an increase of 302%. However, this was primarily due to the continued additional cleanup of surface impoundment waste in 2005. Non-wastewater hazardous waste amounts decreased from 9,607 tons in 2004 to 7,622 tons in 2005, a decrease of 20%.

This year, three of the six hazardous waste categories listed on the front page show increases from 2004 amounts and three of the six categories show a reduction from 2004 amounts.

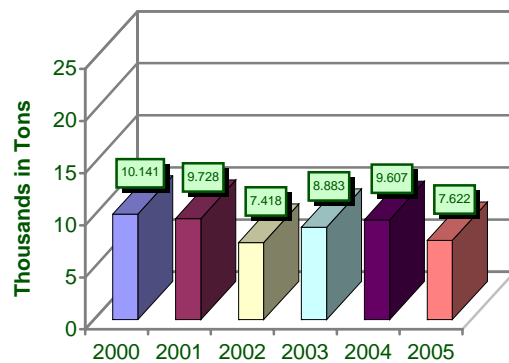
The three categories reflecting an increase are Solvent Waste, TSD Wastes, and Remediation Waste. The three categories reflecting a decrease are Characteristic Wastes, Mixed Wastes, and Other Wastes.

As businesses continue to refine their processes to keep hazardous waste generation down and continue to explore non-hazardous alternatives such as recycling, distillation, and other waste minimization and pollution prevention options, public health and the environment of Idaho will benefit.

Total Hazardous Waste Generation in Idaho
1999-2004



Non-wastewater Hazardous Waste Generation
Per Year in Idaho



WASTE IMPORTED INTO IDAHO IN 2005

The only commercial hazardous waste landfill operating in Idaho is the US Ecology Idaho, Inc. site (formerly EnviroSAFE Services of Idaho, Inc.) in Owyhee County near Grand View, Idaho. In 2004, the Idaho Legislature approved changes to the commercial disposal fees as outlined in Idaho Code Section 39-4427. These changes became effective March 19, 2004, and will allow US Ecology Idaho to be competitive with surrounding states.

Traditionally, waste received at US Ecology Idaho has been reported in the following three (3) categories:

- | | |
|---------------|---|
| RCRA Waste - | This waste is defined by the federal Resource Conservation & Recovery Act (RCRA) and HWMA as hazardous. It is regulated by Idaho and the federal government. |
| PCB Waste - | This waste is defined as a toxic substance by the federal Toxic Substance Control Act (TSCA). Currently, this waste is regulated in Idaho only by the federal government. |
| State Waste - | This waste is regulated as manifested state hazardous waste by other states (including FUSRAP/NORM wastes) and must be disposed in a permitted RCRA hazardous waste disposal facility when shipped to Idaho. This category also includes non-hazardous wastes disposed at US Ecology Idaho. |

During 2005, US Ecology Idaho received 583,075 tons of waste, an increase of 153% from the 381,158 tons received during 2004. Most of the waste (578,343 tons or 99%) received at US Ecology Idaho came from other states. The state from which the most waste was sent to US Ecology Idaho was New York, which sent 171,893 tons for disposal in 2005. Idaho generators sent 4,732 (1%) tons to US Ecology Idaho in 2005. The chart on the following page details the various states and amount of waste they shipped to US Ecology Idaho in 2005.

HAZARDOUS WASTE IMPORTED INTO IDAHO IN 2005 (TONS)

STATE	RANK	RCRA WASTE	PCB WASTE	STATE WASTE	2005 TOTAL	% OF TOTAL	2004 TOTAL
NY	1	11,125.3	0.0	160,767.5	171,892.8	29.480	49,832.1
MO	2	0.04	0.0	150,853.7	150,853.7	25.872	134,192.3
CO	3	751.2	3.3	74,820.1	75,574.6	12.961	102,204.1
OK	4	0.0	0.0	61,894.7	61,894.7	10.615	5,386.9
NJ	5	36,177.1	0.0	129.2	36,306.3	6.227	3,416.0
NE	6	24,696.4	0.0	0.0	24,696.4	4.236	26,459.4
UT	7	16,143.5	14.4	771.9	16,929.9	2.904	16,107.6
OR	8	13,416.6	15.1	2,733.8	16,165.4	2.772	18,170.3
WA	9	6,727.0	7.7	217.2	6,951.9	1.192	3,240.0
ID	10	856.2	212.1	3,663.2	4,731.5	0.811	4,492.0
NV	11	1,204.6	0.0	2,709.8	3,914.4	0.671	1,018.1
TX	12	894.0	0.0	1,941.9	2,835.8	0.486	711.6
IL	13	0.9	0.0	2,212.9	2,213.8	0.380	1,191.4
CA	14	331.4	28.9	1,401.7	1,762.0	0.302	3,259.3
ND	15	0.0	38.9	1,441.0	1,479.9	0.254	1,296.1
FL	16	173.5	0.0	997.7	1,171.3	0.201	0.4
SD	17	0.0	1,087.4	0.0	1,087.4	0.186	337.3
AK	18	576.4	193.1	80.1	849.6	0.146	5,839.3
MN	19	0.4	0.0	602.5	602.9	0.103	49.9
MT	20	103.0	22.7	326.5	452.2	0.078	428.5
MD	21	0.0	0.0	271.4	271.4	0.047	88.9
SC	22	0.0	0.0	199.6	199.6	0.034	0.0
WY	23	26.4	0.8	125.9	153.0	0.026	24.4
CAN**	24	0.0	0.0	56.4	56.4	0.010	0.0
LA	25	0.8	0.0	10.1	10.9	0.002	0.0
PA	26	0.0	0.0	9.5	9.5	0.002	0.0
OH	27	0.0	0.0	5.9	5.9	0.001	5.9
DC	28	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.1	0.000	0.0
NM	29	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.9	0.000	0.7
WI	30	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.000	0.0
VA*	N/A	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.000	3,298.0
AZ*	N/A	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.000	71.4
TN*	N/A	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.000	27.5
GA*	N/A	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.000	5.1
CT*	N/A	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.000	1.6
NC*	N/A	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.000	1.6
IA*	N/A	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.000	0.003
TOTAL	N/A	113,204.8	1,624.3	468,246.4	583,075.4	100%	381,157.7

* Included in 2004 total, but no waste was received in 2005.



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HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT METHODS

Using one of the methods listed below, 33,256 tons of hazardous waste was managed in 2005. The amount of waste managed during 2005 includes the 29,612 tons generated in 2005 as well as waste generated in previous years but kept in permitted storage units awaiting further treatment and disposal.

MANAGEMENT METHOD	TOTAL TONS	MANAGED IN-STATE	MANAGED OUT-OF-STATE
Landfill	3,032	926	2,106
Treatment	25,492	25,393	99
Reuse/Recycle	578	9	569
Incineration	1,586	N/A	1,586
Other	2,569	N/A	2,569